

MANUSCRIPT

On SOCIOLOGY

Historicism-Theory-Methodology

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August 24,2017.

On Sociology

Clausewitz a 19th century Prussian military philosopher in his epic 'On War' has stated war as an extension of policy, he further highlights that defence is the more strong type of

military operations than offense. Nicola Machiavelli a 14th century Italian was the first one to highlight the importance of militia in the national defence, this he stated in his 'Art of War'. Thus having affirmed that war or violence are integral part of human civilisation the key query as to why a permanent peace has not been attained in North Waziristan; partially offset the 'Contact Hypothesis' theory. In a broad spectrum the very concept of Two Nation Theory is modified to Two Civilisation Theory thus having varying nations within the states, the friction among nations thus becomes paramount.

American Sociological Association was created in 1865 with an aim ‘to guide the public mind to the best possible means of promoting the amendments of law, advancement of education, prevention and repression of crimes and reformation of criminals’, initially every college sociology lectures were given by the Protestant ministers.¹ In 1893 department of sociology was formed in University of Chicago and in 1894, the first graduate department in sociology was created in Columbia University, similarly in 1895 the first professional journal was published. It gave rise to early survey movement by Paul Young emphasising on the wages and family. In 1912, Russel Sage foundation created a department of survey and information, by 1928 this department has carried out 2000 surveys. In 1923, a social science research council(SSRC) was established, its main emphasis was on the methods. The first publication was in 1931 by Stuart Rice on Methods in social science, all in all 52 contributors emphasized on the methodology. One of the major study was on Polish Peasant, a review was carried by Herbert Blumer, the main emphasis was ‘whether the diaries and letters on which Polish Peasant was based adequately supported the main conclusion of the study.’² The SSRC thus coined the term ‘personal document’ through its bulletin to cover all qualitative material including open ended interviews.³ Sampling procedures were first used in England before 1914, in USA it was employed mainly for market research, however it was the USA army which introduced tests during the WW1. In mid-thirties, the Gallup’s institute of public opinion research and the journal Psychometric was formed. The first major books a 1500 page on recent social trends in USA was published. Another landmark research was carried out in 1939-40 in USA by Princeton University on public opinion research, it was conducted by Hadley Contriff. After the Pearl harbour an increased interest was shown in content analysis, sampling surveys, detailed interviews and laboratory experiments and to understand group dynamics. It was Kurt Lewin a German who in 1938 had coined the term ‘action research’ and also the term Group Dynamics. In Germany, the notion of Handlung or human action was the centre of all social research studies. In fact, Kurt’s student Alfred Marrow wrote the Practical Theories, Lewin later carried out an experiment in his student’s factory to understand the individual attitude in terms of the factory output. He later wrote about the individual attitudes and decision-making under the influence of small groups. In 1948, the term applied sociology was used in very small conference

¹ Paul Lazarsfeld, Jeffrey Reitz, *An Introduction to Applied Sociology*, (New York: Elsevier, 1975), p-1.

² Paul Lazerfeld, *An Introduction to Sociology*, p-3.

³ Ibid.

in America, later another term social engineer was coined by Lazerfeld in Norway in same year, aim of both was to make at par this sociology with science.

Inductive reasoning corresponds to probability uncertain, approximate reasoning and as such it corresponds to everyday reasoning. Thus, induction is from specific to general whereas deduction is from general to specific. Thus, after observing that many dogs bark, one may induce that all dogs bark on the other hand a fancy that all dogs bark one may deduce that a particular dog will bark. Elaborating it further, we may say that dogs have heart thus all mammals have heart, it is an inductive argument going from specific to general. A deductive reasoning would be, all mammals have heart thus dogs have heart; this is going from general to specific.

Diversity principle. It is better to have sample from a diversified data than from a more glued data base. Take example of rice on a truck, it is better to have sample from various stacks rather than having more rice from one stack.⁴

Logic. Logic is may to be said to be the study of correct and incorrect reasoning, it has two branches, formal (symbolic) and philosophical. Propositional calculus, lays down the symbolic p, q, r thereby laying negative conjunction and disjunction.

An **argument** is generally said to be valid if the conclusion follows from the premises. It is invalid if the conclusion does not follow from the premise. Take example of 'it is raining and he went home, so he went home; it is valid argument. An invalid argument is, He went home so it is raining and he went home.⁵

Deduction. A deduction consists in drawing a conclusion from a given body of evidence.

Logic is basically the study of the rules and requirement of correct deduction.

Argument. Is a body of premises together with a conclusion?⁶

Paradigm.

It was used by Kuhn in 1962 to refer to a conceptual framework and a body of assumption, belief and related methods.⁷

Empirical Research. ⁸The three distinguishing characteristics of an empirical research are

- a Verifiable nature or replicability, thus another research can also perform the same steps and gets the same results.
- b Cumulative nature of empirical knowledge, thus the genre of questions (hypothesis) are very specific.
- c The finiteness of empirical research.

⁴ Aidam Feeney, Evan Heit, ed *Inductive Reasoning experimental development and computational analysis* . Cambridge,2007.pp.1-3.

⁵ Sybil Wolfram *Philosophical Logic an introduction*. (London, Routledge,1989)

⁶ Richard Butrick *Deduction and Analysis*(2nd ed, Washington, University press of America,1981),pp.1,3.

⁷ Theodore Barber *Pitfalls in human research the pivotal points* (Oxford,Pergamon,1976),p.4.

⁸ Barker Bausel *A practical guide to conducting empirical research* (New York, Harper & Row,1986)

Thesis and Dissertation. There is no formal difference between thesis and dissertation.⁹ However Merriam Webster defines dissertation as ‘an extended usually written treatment of a subject specifically one submitted for a doctorate. It defines Thesis as ‘a dissertation embodying results of original research and especially substantially a specific view; especially one written by a candidate for an academic degree’. In USA, thesis is for a master degree and dissertation for a doctorate. Oxford defines dissertation as ‘a long essay especially one written for a university degree or diploma’ and Thesis as a long research written as part of a university degree. Between 2001-2002, random sampling of 100 dissertations on ProQuest degree and dissertation database, the mean page length was 63-317 pages. For a master, it was 127 pages. An introduction chapter is a short one, 4-8 pages. A literature review follows ‘funnel approach’ comprising of 20-50 pages.

Sociology the Classic Statements.¹⁰

Over a period of time, sociology has been defined in various terms. **Auguste Comte** (1798-1857) was the very first to give it a name of sociology, for him it was a new religion based upon scientific principles, which he called positivism. He wanted the laws and government to be based upon the human laws just as the laws of physics and chemistry. Pit ram A. Sorokin (1889-1968) a Russian wrote over 36 books and 300 articles, to him sociology was the studies of the properties of the super organic that are presented in time and space. **Max Weber** (1864-1920) a German consider it as historical and cultural science. George Simmel (1858-1918) a German was more concerned with what is a society? Edward Taylor (1832-1917) was the founder of **cultural anthropology**, culture or civilisation taken in its wide ethnographic sense is that complex whole which includes knowledge, behaviour, art, morals, law and customs. Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) a French wrote ‘there are no human events which may not be called as social facts. Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) a British, raises the question of ‘**what is society?**’ and replied that society is a collective name for a number of individuals, to him society is an organism. William Graham Spencer (1840-1910) an American, introduced the term ‘**Folkways and Mores**’. To him folkways or instincts begin with instincts and thoughts, and young ones learned them through traditions, initiation and authority. Mores on the other hand are the folkways raised to an upper level, when the elements of truth and right are developed into doctrines of welfare; mores are in necessity consist of taboos.

Ferdinand Tonnes (1855-1936) a German introduced the term **Gemeinschaft** or community and **Gesellschaft** or society. Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Freidrich Engels (1820-1895) brought forward the **class conflicts**. G.H. Mead (1863-1931) an American introduced the term of mind as a product of social interest. Similarly, William Lloyd Warner (1898-1970) highlighted the **social class** in America. Another American Edwin Harder Sutherland (1883-

⁹ John D.Cone, Sharon L.Foster *Dissertation and Thesis from start to finish* (2nd ed, Washington, American Psychologist Association,2006),p.5

¹⁰ Marcello Trizzi,ed, *Sociology the classic statements* (New York, Random House,1971).

1950) brought forward **White-Collar Criminality**, a paper written in 1940 and highlighted that crimes as officially measured and popularly conceived has high incidence in lower class than in upper class.

Case Study

A case study is defined as in-depth multi-faceted investigation using qualitative research methods, definition is intentionally broad. Case study can be that of an organisation, a city, it can be even be an entire group of people. There are several types of qualitative research that have been termed as case studies, including ethnography or field research. Social history of a social group also qualifies as case studies when they are conducted on the past experiences of a group. Similarities between the civil wars and revolutions also fall under case study. Case studies invoke no more general properties than those supplied by its own data.

Case studies method receives only limited attention in current textbooks on social research.¹¹

Grounded Theory¹²

Chicago tradition is associated with down to earth qualitative research, Barney Glasser and Anselm L Strauss highlighted that in post war sociology there is a gap between theory and empirical research; an embarrassing gap. They wrote that not everyone can equally skilled at discovering theory but neither do they need to be genius to generate useful theory, we believe that the discovery of theory from data which we call grounded theory. Their main point was that previous books on methods of social research have focussed on how to verify theories. The job of theory to them was, to enable prediction and explanation of behaviour, to be useful in theoretical advance in sociology and finally to provide a perspective on behaviour.¹³

Herbert Blumer stated that the aim of theory in empirical science is to develop analytical schemes, this is done by conceiving the world abstractly, that is in terms of objects and of relations between such classes.¹⁴

Grounded Theory gains a reputation and reverence among researchers, as it allows them the freedom of carrying out a research without any preconceived biases. The theory itself owes its origin to the two researchers namely Barney Glaser and Andrew Strauss who conducted research on a nursing home and later wrote *The Discovery of Grounded Theory* (Chicago, 1967). Over a period of time the Grounded Theory became so popular and debatable that Glaser had to

¹¹ Joe R. Feagin, Anthony M. Drum, Gideon Syoberg *A case for case study* (University of North Carolina, 1991), pp. 1-27.

¹² Barney G. Glasser, ed, *Grounded Theory 1984-1994, volume 1 and 2* (Sociology Press, California, 1995)

¹³ Barney G. Glasser, Anselm L. Strauss *The Discovery of Grounded Theory strategies for qualitative research* (Chicago, Aldine, 1967).

¹⁴ Herbert Blumer, 'What is wrong with Social Theory', in William F. Fiske, ed, *Qualitative Methodology: first hand investigation with the social world* (Chicago: Markham, 1970), p. 52.

write and edit it in 1995 as *Grounded Theory* 1984-1994. He wrote 'I can create grounded theory methodology, I can write grounded theory and I can teach grounded theory but I cannot control how grounded theory methodology is used. It is a high impact methodology changing the perspectives of many researchers and beginning to change the approach and perspective of many disciplines. Grounded theory is a 'free at last' approach to preconceived methods

Grounded theory stands on its own as a theory of method which yields a full range of methodological techniques from entering the field of data collection to final writing. It is just another methodology, researcher should choose what is the best method for the problem in hand.

Glasser further wrote, I have discovered that there are very few teachers of grounded theory, researchers perforce have, get together, read books and teach each other.

Glasser favours an open mindedness in research, 'my goal in writing grounded theory methodology was and is to empower researchers with an open, generative, emergent methodology...goal was not to tell them what to find or how to force it out of the data but to do research that allows the emergence of 'what is going on'. In the end Glasser the founder of the theory states that 'grounded theory is merely a methodological option...it is what it is and works with any data as all is data for generating'. The term 'all is data' means leaving time and place behind., so the researcher can go anywhere to find any form of data. The main point is that a researcher should enter the field with no preconceived interests.

The researchers who have used this theory in methodology highlights, 'hypothesis gleaned either from data or from literature review or a combination of both...I think the strongest case for the use of grounded theory is in investigating of relatively uncharted waters or to gain fresh perspective in a familiar situation'.¹⁵

Memoing. Memoing is a method of preserving emerging hypothesis, analytical schemes, hunches and abstractions. They are sparked by the data and in this way, they are grounded. Ideas for analysis occur at uneven pace and at unlikely hours, these ideas are captured first on scraps of paper, later on typewritten pages or cards.¹⁶ Similarly the production of the research report differs from the more familiar reports of quantitative studies, in it, they differ by employing literature, absence of numerical data and use of field notes. Thus, in place of numbers concepts are supported in the report by examples from field data.

Collection of data in grounded theory is also empirical in nature, it may be collected from interviews, observations or documents or a combination of these sources, for example in a study on stepfather, the data was gleaned from telephone calls and letters.¹⁷

¹⁵ Phyllis Noerager Stern *Grounded Theory Methodology: Its uses and processes*. First published Image February 1980, vol 12. Barney G. Glasser, ed, *Grounded Theory* 1984-1994, volume 1 and 2 (Sociology Press, California, 1995), pp. 29-33.

¹⁶ Ibid, Phyllis Noerager *Grounded theory*.

¹⁷ Phyllis Noerager carried out a study on the stepfather families in 1976, with an aim to know how a stepfather is integrated into the existing family.

The Research Craft¹⁸

The question of what constitute a proper theory is a confusing matter so much so that there is a serious question about the theoretical status of much that social scientist claims to be theory. Those argues that much of what passes as theory in the social science little more than elaborate classificatory schemes. Axiomatic Theory refers to a notion of theory in which manipulation of a set of interrelated propositions using the rules of logic are employed in an effort to explain some class of empirical phenomena

Hypothesis are statements of predictive relationship between two or more variables, must be set out in such a way that the researcher will clearly be able to measure each of the variables named, which may be sex, education, income, achievement, motivation and delinquency they all are variables, that they are characteristics, attitudes or behaviours which can be measured and which take one, two or more values. (p-43)

Theories are never proved, we simply provide evidence through the testing of hypothesis derived from the theory, that the theory is not incorrect. There is always possibility that our collected data may continually support our hypothesis and that our theory may still be wrong.

Tautological theory, is the one which cannot be proved false because of the logic of its construction.

Researchers may approach the acquisition of knowledge from a number of different methodological and theoretical perspectives and still be judged to be conforming to the logic of scientific inquiry. (p14). There are two fundamental methods, one is direct participant observation and other is rather an objective in which through the surveys and questionnaires a data is collected.

Discovery and Verification

The conventional scientific wisdom rests upon the notion that researcher does not begin a piece of research without first defining the problem and one or more hypothesis to be tested, often done on the basis of previous scientific studies and theories. Such research is termed *a priori* research. Thus, questionnaires fall into the category of *a priori* research as questions are formed before the data collection. Thus, the main emphasis is to test a number of hypothesis or theoretical notions specified at the outset of research. Alternatively, as Glaser and Strauss point out the emphasis of qualitative research is with discovery of substantive theory. Participant observation is normally not guided by an *a priori* development of hypothesis, concepts and measurement procedures.

The same procedure may be defined as Inductive and Deductive modes of inquiry.

An Inductive approach is the one in which the acquisition of knowledge or the process of research work out from actual data to the development of theoretical models, thus theoretical statements are built out of the data that the researcher has collected.

¹⁸ John Williamson, David Karp, John Dalphin *The research Craft an introduction to the social science methods* (Boston, Little Brown, 1977)

A Deductive approach on the other hand begins with broad abstract theoretical statements generated independently of the data, these interrelated statement propositions are then tested by acquiring data to see if the data fit the theoretical propositions. (p-16)

Thus, Charles Darwin employed an Inductive approach and Newton followed a deductive approach. In a deductive approach the function of data is to verify the researchers' theory.

Field Study¹⁹

‘An investigator is never able to shake off entirely his role of outsider and I am in accord with those who maintain that it is not advisable for him to do so, some exceptionally valuable information comes to the outsider simply because he is one’. ²⁰

Fieldwork is a method of gathering in-depth data about the meaning of structure, moral codes and social behaviour of particular cultural groups or the individual who compose their membership. ²¹

The experiences of field workers have not been systematically reported and as a result a whole area of methodological skills- the human relations skills which go with the social researcher's role has remained relatively uncoded.

In another article named as Getting Individuals to give information to the outsiders by Fred H.Blum (p-83). It highlights the experience gained at George Hormel Company at Austin in 1948, it was a two years field work aiming at understanding the relationship of workers with the industrial and social process.

Participant Observation

Phenomenology and participant Observation were termed as the new empiricists , whereas phenomenology is regarded as an European tradition the participation observation is more an American way of research but fundamentally both stress of going into research with an open mind, without any preconceived hypothesis ‘ they are creating new procedures and perspectives in the study of man in society, that breaks fundamentally with those of the older school of scientific empiricism’. ²²

Another study was carried on the **participant observation** as employed in the study of a military training program²³. The aim of the study was to gain an insight into the motivation and

¹⁹ William J.Filstead ed, *Qualitative Methodology: Firsthand involvement with the social world*. (Chicago,Markham,1971).H.M.Trice *The Outsider role in field study*, *Sociology and social research* 1941,pp 27-32.

²⁰ H.M.Trice *The Outsider role in field study*, *Sociology and social research* 1941,pp 27-32.

²¹ Jennifer Hunt, *Psychoanalytic aspects of field work qualitative research methods* (London: Sage,1989),p-11.

²² Severyn T.Bruyn *The New Empiricists: The participant observer and phenomenologist. Sociology and social research*,51: 317-22, also see Severyn Bruyn *The human Perspective in Sociology* (NewYork:Prentice-Hall,1966).

²³ William J.Filstead ed, *Qualitative Methodology: Firsthand involvement with the social world*. (Chicago,Markham,1971),pp.91-99.Mortimer Sullivan, Stuart Queen, Ralph Patrick. Participant Observation as employed in the study of a military training program, *American Sociological Review*,23,660-67.

attitudes of personnel in training, with a view to reduce the incidences of discipline. Thus, a researcher was enlisted as a basic trainee, his real identity was kept as secret to the group, 'there were literally thousands of problems to overcome, not only in deciding how the study would be conducted but also in determining how the participant-observer would be guided in his work, the things to be looked for or recorded if observed, the form reports should take and how the data would be used after the study was completed'. Some of the findings are interesting as they are pertinent today. For instance, the trainees initially look towards their instructors for leadership but slowly they learnt to make short cuts and realise that certain things are never checked by the instructors. During the research, the trainees were given questionnaires four times, having thirty-seven questions to reflect the subject's attitudes towards aspects of their training.

In drawing a comparison between the participant observation and interviewing, the researchers highlight that by participant observation they mean, the method in which the observer participates in the daily life of the people under study, either openly in the role of researcher or covertly in some disguised role. Observing things that happen, listening to what is said and questioning people, over some length of time.²⁴ Both Becker and Geer highlighted the knowledge gained from two methods, in their opinion as long as the interviewer is explaining or sharing the experience which he saw himself the value of interview is as good as the participant observation but when the researcher tends to gather knowledge from a person through an interview in which he was not present than its value diminished.

Both researchers later highlighted the loss of data when any other method is employed in gathering of data other than the participant observation. Later Howard Becker further delved upon the methodology by highlighting the problem of inference and proof.²⁵ *'sociologist usually use this method when they are especially interested in understanding a particular organisation or substantive problem rather than demonstrating relation between abstractly defined variables, they attempt to make their research theoretically meaningful but they assume that they do not know enough about the organisation a priori to identify relevant problems and hypothesis and that they must discover these in the course of the research'*.²⁶ (He went on to highlight his own research experience on medical students in Kansas where no less than 5000 single spaced pages were gathered). To him, observational research produces an immense amount of detailed description, the problem starts as how to interpret the data which is not only rich but varied, its analysis in systematic manner and its conclusion so as to convince other scientist of its validity.

The three distinct stages of analysis conducted in the field itself. First and foremost is the selection and definition of problem, concepts and indices, second is the check on the frequency

²⁴ Howard Becker, Blanche Geer 'participant observation and interviewing: a comparison' was originally published in 'Human Organisation', 16: 28-32 and included in William J. Fildes ed, *Qualitative Methodology: First hand involvement with the social world*. (Chicago, Markham, 1971), pp. 133-145. The study by Becker and Geer was regarding the medical students.

²⁵ Howard Becker 'Problem of Inference and proof in participant observation,' *The American Sociological Review*, 23: 652-60.

²⁶ Ibid.

and distribution of phenomena and the incorporation of individual findings into a model. The fourth stage of final analysis involves problem of presentation of evidence and proof.

Selection and definition of problems, concepts and indices

In this stage which is the first stage in field, the observer looks for problems and concepts that give promise of yielding the greatest understanding of the organisation he is studying, the typical conclusion that his data yields are the simple one that a given phenomenon exists, that a certain event occurred once or that two phenomena were observed to be related in one instance, the conclusion says anything about the frequency or distribution of observed phenomenon.

By placing such observation in the context of social theory the observer selects concepts and defines problems. For instance, in Frontier Corps the word Qaum and Watan is used and I heard it, as being 'he belongs to my qaum and he belongs to other qaum, he is my handiwal'. Thus, these terms have to be defined and theorised. 'occupants of one social category in an institution classify members of other categories by criteria derived by the ethnicity of other person'.²⁷ Thus, the observed fact and theory directs him (researcher) to see the organisation in terms of qaum. By further questioning and continued observation, researcher may develop specific hypothesis about the nature of these men; as I formed a hypothesis of these Pathans being a racist people and among them the wazir considering himself as superior to the Daur.

Use of indicator is important and needs bit of classification. Becker highlights that conclusion about single event also lead the observer to decide on specific item which might be used as indicators of less easily observed phenomenon. Thus, in his case the medical student complaining about the degree of work, that he has to work on weekends to lead the Becker to use complaint about the weekend work as an indicator of student perspective on the amount of work he has to do. Observer may become aware of some very specific phenomenon first and later see that may be used as an indicator of some larger class of problem or he may have the larger problem in mind and search for specific indicators to use in studying it.

Credibility of informants. Many items of evidence given by the statements of the group cannot be taken at face value and neither to be brushed aside as valueless. The method of historian in examining of personal documents have to be employed, thus informants background, whether he have a reason to lie or conceal some of what he has seen as truth. Does vanity or expediency lead him to misstate his own role in an event or his attitude towards it? did he actually have an opportunity to witness the occurrence he describes or is it hearsay. The sociological proposition is that an individual's statement and description of events are made from a perspective which is a function of his position in the group.²⁸

The Methods of Field Studies

The two methods usually thought of as characteristics of the investigator in the field, he invariably keeps a daily log of events and of relatively casual informal continuous interviews.

²⁷ . Ibid,

²⁸ Howard Becker, *Problems of inference and proof*.

Almost invariably he also develops informants, that is selected members who are willing and able to give information about practices and rules in the organisation. The three methods of field research which is taken as primary are

First. Participant-observation, in this field observer directly observes and also participates, in a sense that he has durable social relations in the organisation. Second is Informant-Interviewing; in it the informant is passing on the information about the events in which he is not a participant, he is reporting about others and not about himself, his information about events in their absence. The third method is Enumeration and samples. In this the surveys and direct and indirect, repeated, countable observation.²⁹

Constructing questions³⁰

Theory of question wording has not been as far advanced as one might wish, asking question is widely accepted as a cost efficient and some time as the only way of gathering information about past behaviour and experience. In 1940-41, 25% of the 85 empirical studies depended upon interviews and questionnaires, in 1965-66, it was 48% and in 1967-68, 64 % of 136 research papers were based upon verbal reports.³¹ However there are certain limitations in this methodology, for instance in 1951, in a random sample of 900 Denver residents, 17% gave incorrect answer regarding their age, which differ from 1-3 years. In another hallmark study, La Pierre in 1934-35, spend some time travelling in USA with a Chinese couple, they stayed at 66 hotels/motels and 184 restaurants where they wanted to eat, only one establishment refused them to serve. Six months later, La Pierre wrote to all these establishment asking whether they will accept Chinese as guests, only 50% replied and among them 90% said no. Thus the major finding of the study was that the people differ in what they say on paper and what they do in reality.³²

Thus the very act of gathering information through mere questions is a highly risky affair. The Phenomenological or subjectivist point of view which is accepted by a wide range of researchers, follows collection of data through a prolonged intimate immersion in the social interaction in question or the use of non-directive, open questions that respondent answer in their own words rather than in terms of pre-set response categories. This method consists of interacting with the native members as much as possible until their way of life has been absorbed. competence is indicated when the new member can act in new situation with confidence and without making mistakes.³³

²⁹ Morris Zelditch 'Some Methodological Problems of Field Studies', *American Journal of Sociology*, 67: 566-76.

³⁰ William Foddy, *Constructing questions for interview and questionnaires, theory and practice in social research* (Cambridge: 1993).

³¹ William Foddy, *Constructing questions for interview and questionnaires, theory and practice in social research* (Cambridge: 1993), p.2.

³² Ibid, p-3.

³³ H.M Collins, 'Meaning of lies, accounts of action and participatory researcher' in G.M.Gilbert and P.Abdul, eds. *Survey conference on Sociological Theory and Method*. (Aldershot: Gower), p-15.

Irwin Deutscher remarked, our scientific conclusion for the most part is based upon analysis of verbal responses to the questions put by an interviewer thus responses may be written or oral and the questions may range from forced choice to open ended, but the fact remains that we obtain from such methods are mere statements of attitude, opinion, norms, values, anticipation or recall.³⁴

Symbolic Interactionist Theory, the term was coined sociologist Herbert Blumer, 'social actors in any social situation are constantly negotiating a shared definition of the situation, taking one another viewpoint into accounts.'³⁵

Concepts and Coding.

Condensing the bulk of our data sets into analysable units by creating categories with and from data is known as coding, it is part of process of analysis and not the analysis itself. The data analysis comprises of, data reduction, data display and conclusion. There is no single right or most appropriate way of analysing qualitative data. Coding can be thought of as a range of approaches, that aid the organisation, rechecking and interpretation of the data.³⁶

Interviewing

The establishment of a good human contact with the person from one intends to draw the social information is vital and was highlighted by Fred Blumer 'the interviewer-conversation as developed in this project is rather a unique combination of interviewing and exchanging information.'³⁷

³⁴ Irwin Deutscher 'Words and deeds social science and social policy', in William Filstead, ed. *Qualitative methodology: First hand involvement with the social world* (Chicago: Markham, 1970), p. 27.

³⁵ William Foddy, *Constructing questions for interview and questionnaires, theory and practice in social research* (Cambridge: 1993), p. 21.

³⁶ Amanda Coffey, Paul Atkinson, *Making Sense of qualitative data, complementary research strategies* (London: Sage, 1996), pp. 6-27.

³⁷ Fred Blumer 'getting individuals to give information to the outsider' in William Filstead, ed. *Qualitative methodology: First hand involvement with the social world* (Chicago: Markham, 1970). Fred Blumer carried out a research in 1948 at Austin Minnesota in a George Hormel packaging company.

Historicism

Polybius of Megalopolis a second century BC, Greek historian, wrote *The Histories*ⁱ. In 3rd Century BC Rome was ruled by Emperors, it was in 509 BC that it was transformed into Republic, between 280-275 BC, she seen off the threat of Greek. First Punic War 264-241 BC was against Carthage, Second Punic War 218-201BC, in which Hannibal won at Cannae {216BC} but later lost at Zama {201BC}. Polybius set off to explain how Rome conquered and unified the world 220-167BC; Polybius believed that one of the vital qualification for writing history was practical political and military experience, he himself was son of a Greek general.ⁱⁱ There is no better correction of human behaviour than knowledge of past events, after all, is there anyone on earth who is so narrow minded or uninquisitiveness that could fail to want to know how and thanks to what kind of political system almost the entire known world was conquered and brought under a single empire of the Romans, in less than fifty –four years.ⁱⁱⁱ

James Breasted, *The Conquest of Civilisation*. Edited by Edith Ware. New York: Literary Guild of America, 1938. Breasted wrote and noted that the history of the ancient world was largely made up of the struggle between the Southern Semitic line and the Northern Indo-European Line, in the end, Indo European gain victory^{iv}

History is never constructed from narratives but from documents^v, it is one view and other is that history can be constructed rather it is present irrespective of the documents. By history I mean research conducted scientifically.^{vi} What is History? It can be a history as what has actually happened in the past, or history as our inevitably imperfect understanding of what happened in past or history as the continuing attempt by professional historians to extend our knowledge and improve our understanding of what happened in the past.^{vii} **Carr Edward.** *What is History ?* New York: Alfred Knopf, 1964. writes, before you study History study the historian and before you study historian study his historical and social environments. {P.54}^{viii}

Raflaub, Kurt. and Nathan Rosenstein. Ed. *War and society in the ancient and Medieval World, Asia, the Mediterranean, Europe and Mesopotamia* . London: Centre for The Hellenic Studies, trustees for Harvard University,1999.

Wrote 'in 1500-500 B.C.E called the spring and Aukimen period 'warfare was an integral and essential part of the religious systems, it could be claimed that the state and social order were entirely dependence for their existence on warfare and sacrifice.^{ix} They further write ' that villages definitely began to be protected by deep ditches from about 4000B.C.E {p.49}. War has been known in japan since about 300BC; The Chronicles of japan, a court history was compiled in 720 AD. {p.49}. The most enduring relation were regional and factional unfortunately , our sources do not give us precise number for the armies of Philip or Alexander in relation to the total population {p.174}

Maier,Berhard. *The Celts a History from the Earliest times to the Present*, trans Kevin Windle, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University,2000.

The term Celts stands for a variety of central European peoples with whom the Greeks and Romans came into contact from 6th Century B.C, These are commonly known today as Germanic...all statements about their culture and religion are stereo typed, Celts are also for linguistic facts 'Celtic' was the designation for a group of related languages evolved from a common ancestor...thus they form western most branch of Indo -European family.^x

Ross, Anne. *Everyday life of the Pagan Celts*. London: Putnam,1956. On Celts further writes , in pagan Celtic societies, war was regarded as the norm and highly desirable; and fighting and success in a single combat were right and proper for the young warrior and hero effect...by alarm, any fancied insult resulted in an instant seizing of weapons.^{xi}

Hutton Webster *Ancient Civilisation*, Chicago, Heath,1931. Notes that India was better known than China...one of the most fertile territories on the globe {p.29} The Punjab was settled by Indo-European people sometimes after 2000B.C; they also spread over the valley of the Ganges and so brought all Northern India under their control^{xii}

Hutton was a Ph.d professor in University of Nebraska in *Readings in Ancient History* Boston, Heath,1913. He notes that Alexander the Great was also surprised that Porus did not cowed in spirit but advanced to meet him as one brave man would meet another brave man. {p.147}^{xiii}.

H.G.Wells

in his *A short History of the World*, notes that 'historians are for the most part very scholarly men, now a days, they go in a fear rather of small errors than of disconnectedness, they dread the certain ridicule of a wrong date mark than the disputable attribution of a wrong value {p.3}^{xiv}.

Kelley, Donald. *Faces of History, Historical inquiry from Herodotus to Herder.* London: Yale university Press,1998. History as a concept and term is a European perspective, a Greek creation {p.3} Like Epic poets the historians have been fascinated by the questions of origins, of first causes, which usually meant the founding of particular natural traditions....not from the start of dynasty but from the creation of the universe. {p.8} The first law of history according to Cicero is to tell the truth and mix in nothing that was false {p.9}, like philosophy history concerned itself with questions of cause and effects, {p.10}History is often regarded as form of memory, History has a pattern that could be explained {p.21}.

Herodotus was born in 484-428 BC , than Thucydides{460BC} , he wrote a history of Peloponnesian war, he served as general in the wars, later dismissed , he died in the hand of an assassin.. Polybius {200BC} he wrote two centuries after Herodotus and Thucydides, he wrote about the rise of Rome, he was also a general in the army and exiled to Rome. His history starts with 220BC, the various wars in Greece, Asia, Italy and Africa , he invented the term **pragmatic history**. Lelio Torelli was the first to associate history with the notion of method, another thinker Francis Baudoun of France noted that like law, history is a form of wisdom , Baudoun prized eye witness testimony , failing this he turned to monuments and records {p.194}. Jean Bodin was of the opinion that History is above all sciences, according to Bodin, history comprises of human natural and divine, he codified history , a bibliography of 282 items {p.198} , men who compares modern historians with the ancients and ancients with each other and adds physical considerations also, will make the most certain judgement about history, {p.198}.

Kahler, Erich. *The Meaning of History*. New York: George Brazitter,1964. Where there is no happening there is no history...thus the more flow of events become meaningful the more it becomes history {p.23}Historia is a Greek word meaning Physical Research {p.25}

Lester Stephen . *Probing the past a guide to the study of and teaching history*.{Boston: Allyn & Bacon. 1974},History is also a story, history is past but we cannot reconstruct past in totality, we are more interested in those acts of pasts which have importance today as well,^{xv}

Jhonson Arnold. *The Historian and historical Evidence* .NewYork: Charles Scribner 1926 .

The main debate is whether history to be considered as an science or as a art, German philosopher Leopold Von Ranke wrote Wie Es Eigentlich ge we sen ‘ as it actually happened’.{Ibid,p.9} the scientific method is in which the historians proceed through a steps, First he a perceives a problem , something unknown about the past, an unsatisfactory explanation. In the second step , historian reads and forms about an idea or hypothesis and in third step, historian collects facts and data to verify his hypothesis and finally he draws his conclusion {p.22}. thus history does not exist apart from facts, thus Historical fact is a fact about the past , it may be true or false, thus take the example of Alexander the Great being wounded in 326 B.C, now it cannot be proved, because it cannot be repeated, therefore statement of one person becomes all important , in one sense there are no facts in history ‘fact’ is inferred

from certain tangible tracts {p.24}.Hypothesis and Theory. Historical inquiry does not strictly bind itself to the scientific model of investigation, historian is in most instances searching for the unique and particular case, not for the general and universally applicable principle or law. {p.31}.His goal is less to verify or refute a hypothesis and more to reconstruct the past as accurately as possible {p.32}. Historical facts are not manna, facts are worthless unless someone does something with them and the job of historic is to make them tell the truth as fully as possible , historian based his work upon facts but he also recognizes the problems attached to them . theory is used interchangeably with hypothesis, however a theory is much broader and more encompassing than a hypothesis. In science , theory is supported by general laws, however in history, there are no general laws. An example of historical hypothesis is that of Waith Prescott Webb hypothesis ‘ that conflict with the plain Indians resulted from cross movement, that is , the Indians moved northward-southward, while American settlers moved westward. Arnold Toynbee’s theory of civilisation ‘ which broadly consist of numerous hypothesis and generalisation^{xvi} {p.33}

Historical frame of Reference , historian select and arranges facts in some kind of pattern, he interprets them and he draws generalisation from them, all these actions require him to order knowledge and this ordering of knowledge , we shall call his ‘frame of reference’. Basic element of historians frame of reference is his underlying philosophy, assumptions and beliefs which he holds about his nature of man and the universe, his metaphysical , epistemological and axiological positions.

Gottschalk Louis *Understanding History* NewYork: Alfred Knopf,1969. Writes Historian cannot avoid and therefore it is better that he should be openly committed to some philosophy and some code of ethics^{xvii}.

Historian is a living thing, he is a political animal, he believes either in democracy or in dictator ship. ***Frontier thesis***^{xviii} Fredrick turner Jackson ‘s Frontier Thesis, in it Turner argued that peculiar frontier condition in USA contributes significantly to the formation of the national character and the spirits of American , he had studied biology, physics and chemistry and as such he employed and modified the Germ theory to support his thesis {p.44}. The facts without interpretation do not constitute history {p.62}. A historical generalisation is a statement or a term which has been informed inductively from a number of particular cases instances or events, historical generalisation suggests some regularity or pattern of events, ideas and human actions which is of historical significance. ***Frontier thesis***^{xix} {p.66}

Synthetic generalisation , it requires the historian to ferret out some uniformities from a mass of a material on a broad topic such as war or revolution, predictive generalisation is almost like a law.

Historiography at its highest level of originality may attempt an enquiry which former generators called philosophy of history in an application at a lower level it is deep structured inquiry until around 1700 , the idea of a period of history designating a stretch of time with an internal unity and more importantly the notion of ‘source’ understood as composing one of the elements out of which a historical text might flow, just as river originates in its source, William

Robertson seems to have been the first to use the word in that sense in 1777, he was principal of Edinburgh University^{xx}. Karl Marx has written in the opening sentence of his Communist Manifesto 'The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle' where as Emile Durkheim {1858-1917} intermingle the history and sociology 'How' becomes important. Wilhelm Dillthey produced a critique of scientific methods in humanities, he was consumed that history moves in a pattern, according to laws^{xxi}.

On what should we base our narrative if not on living knowledge...this sin equally true of modern history, where the nature of the subject makes it inevitable that much will remain hidden for a long time and where an author will have no means other than his suspicion with which to discover {or perhaps conceal} events which he will nonetheless present as recognised truth, facts which later come to light reveal the attempted reconstruction as erroneous, the chief requirement for an historical work remains always that it be true; that events actually happened as they are described, the scholarly service performed by the work is by far the most important.^{xxii}

Gardiner, Patrick. Ed. *Theories of History*. Illinois: Free Press, 1959. The term philosophy of History has been applied somewhat indiscriminately to all speculative schemes {p.7}. Giambattista Vico {1668-1774} born in Naples, wrote *New science* {1725}, in which he propounded the a 'Cyclic theory of History' in which human nations passes through inevitably certain distinguishable stages of development, he believed that unlike world of natural object about which the God alone knows, the world of nations or human history has in fact been created by men and is therefore something which men can hope to know, {p.10}

Karen Katajin highlights the **History and Repetition**^{xxiii}, from ancient times it has been said that history repeats itself, in truth people study history precisely because it is not a onetime phenomenon but rather maintains the possibility of recurrence. Does the repetition of history actually exists? Such questions have never been properly considered for even if they intuitively acknowledge the repetition of history scholars aspiring to be scientific refrain from taking on the issue for the fear of rendering their work unscientific. I believe in the existence of historical repetition, as well as in the possibility of engaging such a repetition scientifically, of course what is repeated is not the event itself but rather the structure. 'Kondratieff Wave', a sixty year business cycle, a theory of long wave authored by N.D. Kondratieff {1892-1938}. Repetition in history does not signify the recurrence of the same event, for repetition is possible only in terms of form {structure} and not event {content}.

Karl Marx

stated while writing about the events of French coup of 1851, 'Hegel remarks somewhere that all facts and personages of great importance in world history occur as it were twice. He forgot to add; the first time as **tragedy second as farce**', Marx referred to the repetition of history of 1789 and later that of 1848, in the both cases, a revolution that overthrew the monarchy and aimed to establish a republic, resulted ultimately in imperial rule. *Men make their own history, but they do not make it as they please; they do not make it under self-selected*

circumstances, but under circumstances existing already, given and transmitted from the past. The tradition of all the generations of the dead weighs like a nightmare on the brain of the living. And just when they seem involved in revolutionizing themselves and things, in creating something that has never before existed, it is precisely in such periods of revolutionary crisis that they anxiously conjure up the spirits.^{xxiv}

Karl Jaspers^{xxv} states that Man's history has largely disappeared from memory, only through investigation and research does it become accessible, foremost in 19th Century world history was seen as the history of West, where as in 20th century gives equal rights to all men where there are men there is history, In Western world, the philosophy of history was founded in the Christian faith, ranging from St Augustine to Hegel, All history goes towards and comes from Christ as quoted by Hegel.

William Edward Harpole Lecky, wrote Thoughts in history there are many different kind of history, which should be written in many different ways, a diplomatic, a military or a parliamentary history...the supreme virtue of the historian is truthfulness.^{xxvi}

Alan Munslow writes^{xxvii}, histories live the past and history exists in a synonymous relationship, based on fine related assumptions, historians statements are defensible empirically and to discover the meaning of the facts then to infer the causal relationship, this takes the form of hypothesis, to advance historical explanations, a truthful narrative and define history.

Lynn Hunt, in, *Writing History in the Global Era* states that in 1852/53, requirement for admission to the Harvard University required knowledge of algebra, geometry, Cesare's commentaries, select orations from Cicero.^{xxviii} The Marxist view all history is driven by changes in the economic mode of production that shape conflicts between classes,^{xxix}. Few paradigms in historical research are Marxist, Modernization which includes Durkheim and Weber, the Annales School and finally the Identity Politics especially in USA. The Annales School emerged in France in 1930-40, focussing on pre industrial societies, the main founder was Marck Bloch, Lucier Febvre and Ferdinand Braudel. They aimed at directing history away from merely battles, treaties towards the social life, society, social groups and on collective narrative {p-16}. Annales School of historian believe that environment climatic and demography shapes human activity in a fundamental way. Since these factors change slowly over long periods of time neither revolution nor any other kind of short term political change concern them {p-17}.

Culturist theorist insists that culture has its own meanings own autonomous logic, language and cultural expressions that shape the social world. The term use to describe them are 'cultural studies' 'past structuralism' 'past modernism' 'past colonialism' 'linguistic turn' 'cultural turn'..they all are like cousins and inter related terms.. area studies did not demand a specific theoretical commitment and could foster an interest in the particularities of different cultures{p-28}. First Coffee House opened in at oxford in 1650 by a Jew and by 1700 there were over 500 coffee houses in London alone. The term 'class' first appeared in 1790 in England, High Class, Middle Class and middling class, the term working class first appeared in 1815 {p-87}. Sociology first appeared in in English in 1842, it was used by Auguste Comte a French in 1830, given the variety of questions that call for a historical approach, no one

paradigm is going to rule the roost {p-121}. The 1776 Declaration of Independence 'When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal status to which the Laws of nature and Naturist God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinion of mankind.

Lord Acton^{xxx}, *Essays in the Liberal Interpretation of History*, writes a review on the thesis of Mr Buckle's *History of Civilisation in England* which was first posted in *Rambler* in 1858 and reprinted in London. McMillian 1907 . History is a generalised assessment of the personal actions of men united in bodies for any public purpose and science is the combination of a great mass of similar facts into the unity of a generalisation , a principle , or a certainty by the recurrence of like events under given conditions , now can there be a science of history. Lord Acton is famous for his saying *Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Great men are almost always bad men.*"The man argument Lord Acton has forwarded is, that can we predict the actions of such men which Buckle has argued, that it can be. Acton went on to states that ,;there is no regularity in the throws of the dice taken ten and ten together, but in a ten thousand throws, we can predict with great confidence how many times sixes will be drawn, there is no possible certainty that any given individual will commit murder , but take a population of one hundred thousand and in agiven time someone or the other is sure to be found committing murder, when we say Law , we always think of some force or command...but Mr buckle by law , only means 'numerical average'. {P-13}.

C.V.Wedgewood. in *The sense of past, thirteen studies in the theory and practice of history*,^{xxxi} highlights the older historians concentrated more on nomenclature than on analysis , on 'How' the rather than 'Why' of history. The desire for withdrawal is often a powerful motive in driving the student towards the study of history. Marc Bloch in his *The Historian craft* wrote a resistance and published posthumously, That historian can only , in the last analysis , reconstruct the past by borrowing from and applying his own daily experience of life {P-26}. The romantic approach to history, is in which a historian bred in the national loyalty as almost a natural law, find it extremely difficult to grasp the meaning of the different loyalties, no less strong, which have constructed and disciplined the political lenses of men in the past{p-35}.

Marc Bloch

The Historian Craft^{xxxii} states western man has always been historically minded, Christianity is the religion of the historians {p-4}, other religious systems have been able to form their beliefs and their rites on mythology nearly outside human time. The word History is very old, so old that men have sometimes grown weary of it {P-20}. History is the science of the past{p-22}, Historian is like a police magistrate who strives to reconstruct a crime he has not seen{p-48} An experience almost as old as the mankind has taught us that more than one manuscript has justified its date or origin, that all the accounts are not true {P-79}. On historical analysis, Bloch writes and quotes Ranke 'historian' has no other aim than to describe things as

they happened'. Herodotus said 'to narrate what was'. The scholar records, better stills he invites the experience which may perhaps upset his most cherished theories {p138}. For the first tool needed by an analyst is an appropriate language , a language capable of describing the precise outlines of the facts {p157}. Historian speaks only with words, hence with those of his country. Regarding Historical causation, Bloch writes 'in vain positivism claimed to eliminate the idea of cause from science...every physicist, every biologist thinks in terms of 'why' and 'because' ...here Bloch gives the example of a man falling from precipice {p-190}. For historical reasoning, the most specific , the one which somehow represents the differentially element in the compound of generative inference is accorded the name of cause {p-192}. Laws of trajectory are as valid as for defeat as for victory; they explain both, they are useless as a proper explanation for either , for a doctor , the cause of an epidemic is the multiplication of a microbe and its conditions the dirt...for sociologist, it would be poverty,{p-193}.

Herbert Fisher*Studies in history and politics*^{xxxiii} on the importance of history , irrespective of whom has written , in his support of logic he highlights the history written by Ammianus Marcellinius the Roman Soldier, he approached history from a soldier's angle...he is indeed our principal authority on art of war in 4th century AD.'. {p-13}.

Hans Kohn*Reflections on Modern History, The historian and human responsibility*,^{xxxiv} History has a two fold meaning , first of all it is a sequence of events...our word story is connected with the word History original meaning of the Greek word Historia , not so much the narrative of the events but their interpretations {preface}. The historian is a man who tries to find out what has happened in the course of time and to correlate the events within the limits of available material on the one hand , his intelligence, imaginations, ethical understanding, on the other , into a meaningful sequence. Perhaps the ancient Hebrews were the first people strongly conscious of their history, the past history of their tribe is to them always vividly present and continuous {P-4}. History is a process influenced by forces beyond man's grasp.

Hegel George Wilhelm Friedrich.

The Philosophy of History translated Sibree,J.. New York, The Colonial Press, 1899. First Edition 1841.

Hegel defines three kind of histories the Original History, Reflective History and Philosophical History^{xxxv}. In the first kind he mentions about Herodotus, Xenophon and Thucydides, they simply transferred what was passing in world around them{Ibid}. In reflective history, whose mode of representation is not really confined by the limits of the time to which it relates {p.4}this is what is known as Universal history. every writer of history proposes to himself an original method {ibid}.in this category he puts Livy, Diodorus, Siculus, Johannes Von Muller. In this category is Pragmatical History , when we have to deal with the past and

occupy ourselves with a remote world. {ibid, p.5}another form of reflective history is Critical history , it is history of history a criticism of historical narrative and an investigation of their truth and credibility.

On Philosophy of History , Hegel dwells ‘thoughtful consideration of it {history’ {p.8} thought is indeed essential to humanity, it is this what distinguish us from brutes... philosophy brings with it to the contemplation of history, is the simple conception of Reason....that the history of the world presents us with a rational process., this conviction and intuition is a hypothesis in the domain of history as such, nature is an embodiment of reason, that it is unchangeably subordinate to universal laws...but to depict history is to depict the passion of mankind, the genius, the active powers, that play their part on the great stage.[ibid,p.13]....among the Ashantees the king inherits all the property left by his subjects at their death. ...among the negroes moral sentiments are quite weak or more strictly speaking non existent.[p.96]. tradition alleges that in former times a state composed of women made itself famous by its conquests, it was a state whose head was a woman. She is said to have pounded her own son in a mortar , to have besmeared herself with the bloodshe is said to have driven away or put to death all the males and commanded the death of all male children....an English traveller states that when war is determined on in Ashantee [p.100]

On India Hegel is off the mark with vague statements like India like China is a phenomenon antique as well as modern[p.139]...everything therefore –sun, moon, stars, the Ganges, the Indus beasts, flowers-everything is a god to it...the parrot , the cow the ape are likewise incarnations of god.[p.141].

Dilthey Wilhelm, *Pattern and Meaning in History thoughts on history and society*, ed, H.P.Rickman. New York: Harper Torch,1961.... **Dilthey 1833-1911 german.**

History is one of the forms of disciplined research by means of which the human mind satisfies its curiosity and orientates it self in world. [p.12] dilthey’s most original contribution to history , is his conception of understanding and interpretation , through which meaning is recaptured. [p.33]

Immanuel Kant {1724-1804}

‘*On History*’^{xxxvi}, edited by Lewis White Beck, translated by Lewis White Beck and Robert Anchor and Emil L.Fackenheim {NewYork: Bobbs Merril,1963}.

Kant wrote critique of pure reason and also the critique of practical reason, his first writing was in 1784, his two essays ‘what is enlightenment’ and ‘idea of a universal history from a cosmopolitan point of view’. What is enlightenment is the name of the essay and he went on to describe ‘enlightenment is man’s reliance from his self-incurred tutelage, which is man’s inability to make use of his understanding without direction from another. Self incurred is this tutelage when its causes lies not in lack of reason but in lack of resolution and courage to use it

without direction from another. Sapere Aude{dare to know} , ***have courage to use your own reason***, this is the motto of enlightenment. This term was much used by President Musharraf in Pakistan during his tenure to highlight the intellectual state in country which was under the control of the religious leaders and scholars.

'In Idea for a Universal History from a cosmopolitan point of view' Kant highlights that what concepts one may hold from a metaphysical point of view, concerning the freedom of will, certainly its appearances which are human actions, like every other natural event are determined by universal laws , However obscure their causes , history , which is concerned with narrating these appearances permits us to hope that if we attend to the play of freedom of the human will in the large, we may be able to discover a regular movement in it {p-11}. Since the free will of man has obvious influence upon marriages, birth, deaths , they seem to be subject to no rule by which the number of them could be reckoned in advance, yet the annual table of them in major countries prove that they occur according to laws as stable as those of the unstable weather, which in the large we cannot determine but which in the large maintains the growth of the plants... in keeping with this purpose it might be possible to have a history with a definite natural plan for creatures who have no plan of their own.{p-12}.

Kant's eight thesis are , first one state states ' all natural capacities of a creature are destined to evolve completely to their natural end.. If we give up this fundamental principle we no longer have a lawful but an aimless course of nature and blind chance takes the place of the guiding thread of reason. Second thesis 'Inman, as the only rational creature on earth. Those natural capacities are directed to the use of his reason, are to be fully developed only in the race and not in the individual'.

The third thesis 'nature has willed that man should by himself produces everything that goes beyond the mechanical ordering of his animal existence and that he should partake of no other happiness or perfection than that which he himself independently of instincts has created by his reason'.

The fifth thesis highlights that The greatest problem for the human race , to the solution of which nature derives man, is the achievement of a universal civic society which administers law among men'. The highest purpose of nature which is the development of all capacities which can be achieved by mankind is attainable only in society and more specifically in the society with the greatest freedom, such a society is the one,, in which there is mutual opposition among members, together with the most exact definition of freedom and fixing of its limits so that it may be consistent with the freedom of others{p-16}. These thought sand the ideas are almost in practice in the tribal areas of Pakistan, where the tribal society has given freedom to each member yet there is a limit to which the society has put a limitation so that the others can live in harmony with each other.

In the sixth thesis Kant goes on in a logical manner to point that 'this problem is the most difficult and the last to be solved by mankind' Man is an animal which if it lives among others of its kind requires a master, for he certainly abuses his freedom with respect to the other

men, he wishes to have a law which should restrict the freedom of others but where possible to exempt himself, the highest master should be just in himself yet a man.

Seventh thesis , ‘The problem of establishing a perfect civic constitution is dependent upon the problem of a lawful external relations among states and cannot be solved without a solution to the latter problem’ all wars are accordingly so many attempts to establish new relations among states and through the destruction or at least dismemberment of all of them to create new political bodies, purposeless savagery held back the development of the capacities of our race....same is done by the barbaric freedom of established states {pp.19-20}

Eight thesis deals with , ‘ The history of mankind, can be seen in the large as the realisation of nature’s secrets plan to bring forth a perfectly constituted state as the only condition in which the capacities of mankind can be fully developed and also bring forth that external relations among states which is perfectly adequate to this end.

Conjectural Beginning of Human History is another essay of Kant. Nomadic people recognising God alone as their lord a, city dwellers and farmers on the other hand have a human master in the form of government {p-65}

Perpetual Peace is another of Kant’s essay which highlights the kind of relationship which should exists among states for a long lasting peace, it is idealistic in nature. No treaty of peace shall be held valid in which there is tacitly reserved matter for a future war, otherwise a treaty would only be a truce, suspension of hostilities but not peace. No independent states large or small shall come under the dominion of another state by inheritance , exchange, purchase or donation , a state is not a ground , a piece of property , it is a society of men whom no one else has any right to command or disperse except the state itself. Standing armies shall in time be totally abolished for they incessantly menace other states by their readiness to appear at all times prepared for war, they incite them to compete each other in the number of armed men and there is no limit to this, {p87}, however periodic and voluntarily military exercises of citizens who thee by secure themselves and their country against foreign aggression are entirely different. To this he added three definitive articles

Constitution of every country state should be republican, this constitution is drawn by or established by firstly by principles of the freedom of the members of a society , secondly by principles of dependence of all upon a single common legislature and thirdly by the law of their equality P-95}. Second definitive articles ‘The law of nations shall be founded on a federation of free states’ states do not plead their case before a tribunal, War alone is their way of bringing suit.{p-98}. The third article states that ‘Law of world citizenship shall be limited to conditions of universal hospitality’ hospitality means the right of a stranger not to be treated as an enemy when he arrives in the land of another, one may refuse to receive him when this can be done, without causing his destruction: but so long as he peacefully occupies his place, one may not treat him with hostility. {p102}

Karl Raimund Popper

The Poverty of Historicism^{xxvii} {London:Routledge & Kegan, 1957}. The fundamental debate which Popper stated, is that there can be no laws prediction of human of the course of human history by scientific or any other rational method. The paper was first read in January 1936 and Popper dedicated his book 'to the countless men and women of all creed or nation or races who felt victims to the fascist and communist belief in inexorable laws of historical destiny'. Popper argues in his book in a logical manner first putting the logic and doctrine and arguments of those historians who believe that history can also have laws like the physics and later in the book Popper gives the other side arguments, that there can be no laws applicable in history as in physics.

The main theme is that whether the laws of physics are applicable in theoretical social sciences, Whereas Galileo and Newton made Physics a success, Pasteur work in Biology, nothing concrete comes out in Social science les economics, there are two main school of thoughts in terms of methods in social science 'pro-Naturalistic' or 'Positivist' who favours the application of physical laws and 'Anti Naturalistic 'or 'negatives' as the opposing social school. The attitude any researcher adopts largely depends upon his views about methods of Physics {Popper in introduction}.

Popper coins the term Historicism, as approach to the social science which assumes that Historical Prediction is their principal aim and this can be attained by discovering the rhythm, and pattern, laws, or trends that underline the evolution of society. Anti-Naturalistic Doctrine of Historicism, they believe or claim that some of the characteristics of Physics methods cannot be applied to the social sciences, Physical laws or the laws of nature are valid anywhere and always, on the other hand sociological laws or laws of social life, differ in different places of and periods {p-5}.

Physics depends upon generalisation, on the general uniformity of nature, upon the observation or assumption: that in similar conditions or circumstances similar things will happen, this principle is taken valid throughout space and time in the case of physics. Another key factor of physics is the experiment which implies artificial control, an artificial isolation and thereby ensures the reproduction of similar conditions, where circumstances are similar, similar things will happen {p-8}.

History may repeats itself but never on the same level, especially if the events concerned are of historical importance and if they exert a lasting influence on society {p.10}. It is conceivable that by analysing social life we may be able to discover and to understand intuitively how and why any particular event came about: that we may clearly understand its causes and effects...yet we may nevertheless find that we are unable to formulate any general laws, which would serve as descriptive in general terms , of such causal links {ibid}.

In exactitude of prediction, Popper highlights that for example, if it is predicted that shares will rise for three days and fall on fourth, than people will sell it on third day and then by decreasing the prices of the shares on the third day thus falsifying the prediction.{p.13}

Historicism ,

the analysis and explanations of various differences between the various sociological doctrines and schools. **Holism**, Social science deals with living like biology, thus it should be treated on biological science, the living are different from atomistic; thus Holistic manner {p.17}. a group founded by A & B will be different in characteristics from a group consisting of same number but formed by C and B, a group has a history of its own and that its structure depends to a great extent on its history and that its structure depends to a great extent on its history, it is even conceivable that a group may keep much of its original character even all if all of its original members are replaced by other^{xxxviii} {p.17}. All social groups have their own traditions, their own institutions their own rites. Historicism claims that we must study the history of the groups, its traditions and institutions, if, we wish to understand and perhaps to foresee, its future development {p.18}. Biological or organic theory, of social structure, the theory which interprets social groups by analogy with living organisms, indeed Holism is said to be characteristics of biological phenomenon is general and holistic approach is regarded as indispensable in considering how the history of various organisms influences their behaviours {p.19}.

Intuitive Understanding. We must try to understand intuitively the history of the various social groups, it is the doctrine. Popper highlights that it is important for the social scientist to understand the larger aspect of the action, such as raising of new army in a certain country, it is necessary to analyse the intentions, interest and so forth {p.21}. **Inference by analogy**, It is a variant of intuitive understanding, from one historical period to the other, although no event can really repeat itself, yet, analogous tendencies may become dominant. Quantitative method in Physics like the reduction of aperture, increase the angle of diffraction, it becomes one cause and effect but its not possible in social science^{xxxix} {pp.25-26}.

Essentialism versus Nominalism. Problem of universals, one of the oldest and most fundamental problem of philosophy, every science use the terms which are called Universal terms 'energy' 'velocity' 'carbon' 'whiteness' 'evolution' 'justice' and so on, thus we can have proper names like World War 1, Alexander The Great Hailey's Comet. On the other hand Nominalist held the view that universals differ from proper names, only in being to the members of a set or a class of a single thing rather than to just one single thing. The universal term 'white' for instance, seemed to this party to be nothing but a label attached to a set of many different things, 'snow' 'swan' table cloth etc, this is the doctrine of minimalist.

Essentialism are anti nominalists, 'we call each single white thing 'white' on account of a certain intrinsic property that it shares with other white things, namely whiteness, essentialism also relates to realism.

Realism derives from the assertion that universal objects, for instance the whiteness really exist, over and above single things and sets or groups of single things, these universal

objects were called as Forms or Ideas, they are also known as Essences. *Methodological essentialist*, are inclined to formulate questions in such terms ‘ what is matter?, they penetrate to the essence of things where as Methodological Nominalists, favour words as merely useful instruments of description, they freely introduce new terms where ever necessary or by redefining the old terms where ever convenient.. {pp.28-29}.

Essence or the real character of a social group can reveal itself and be known, only through its history {p-33}.

The ***Pro-Naturalistic Doctrine of Historicism***. Popper in the second half of his book, now puts forward the ideas of Pro naturalistic Doctrine ‘sociology is like Physics a branch of knowledge which aims at the same time to be theoretical and empirical, by theoretical, we mean sociology has to explain and to predict events with the help of theories or of universal laws {which it tries to discover} by empirical, it means that, it is backed by experience, that the events it explains and predicts are observable facts and that observation is the basis for the acceptance or rejection of any propounded theory {p.35}. prediction with the help of laws and the testing of the laws by observation must be common to Physics and Sociology, this is {p.36} the Pro naturalistic doctrine. If it is possible for astronomy to predict eclipses, why should it not be possible for sociology to predict revolution, is the standard question which Popper raised. *Observational Basis*, history in this natural sense is the basis of sociology as all sociology is based upon observation and observation of the past are in the form of political chronicle, in brief *sociology is theoretical History* {p-39}. Popper takes the analogy between the astronomy and social science as the base of his arguments.

Historical Laws. Popper argues, sociology is theoretical history, its scientific forecast must be based on laws and since they are historical forecasts, forecasts of social change, they must be based upon historical laws, they have to be discovered {p.41}. Popper also highlights Historical Prophecy versus Social Engineering, the prophecy of Typhon coming and the construction of shelter as safety, is the utility of historical forecasts.

Historicism, the kind of history to which historicists wish to identify sociology, looks not only backwards to the past but also forwards to the future. {p.45}. it will be admitted by the defender of the rights of Pure or Fundamental researcher deserves every support in their fight against the narrow view, that scientific research is justified only if it proves to be a sound investment {p.55}. before we can collect data, our interest in data of a certain kind must be aroused, the problem always comes first {p.121}^{xl}. initial conditions, historical interpretation, a selective point of view or focus of historical interest, if it cannot be formulated as a liable hypothesis {p.151}.

Richard Collingwood

The idea of History {Oxford:1956}. Writes about history ‘ this book is an essay in the philosophy of history, the name philosophy of history was invented in the eighteenth century by

Voltaire, a type of historical thinking in which the historian made up his mind for himself instead of repeating whatever stories he found in old books { in introduction} same phrase was used by Hegel but they meant a Universal History , a third use of the phrase is found in several 19th Century positivists for whom , it was the discovery of the general laws governing the course of history, discovering ‘ uniform laws’ Collingwood’s own idea of philosophy of history is a ‘philosophical inquiry into the nature of history’ {pp,1-7} history is a kind of research or inquiry , science is finding things out and in that sense history is a science, object of history is to ‘action of human beings that have been done in the past’ {pp.9-11}. How does history proceeds? History proceeds by evidence and its interpretations, only clue to what man can do is what man has done {p-10}. Theocratic history, a unscientific history rather a statement of what has been said {p.14}. Collingwood cites Herodotus as the creator of scientific history, although Herodotus in his account of India had never been to India and as such all his accounts are based upon what he listened from others and that does not make him or his histories as scientific. Thucydides is the father of Psychological History which is not narrative facts for the sake of facts , its chief purpose is to affirm laws, psychological laws which is not an event , not yet a complex of events , it is an unchanging rule which governs the relations between events, what chiefly interests Thucydides is the laws according to which they happen. {p.30}. World history or Oecumenical history si attributed to Polybius, he has a definite theme, he has a story to tell , a story of notable and memorable things {p.34}. Herder was the first thinker to recognise a systematic way that there are differences between different kind of men {p.91} Marx asserted that historical events have natural cause {p.125}. Positivism may be defined as the philosophy acting in the service of natural science, they ascertain facts and secondly framing laws{pp.126-127}The laws are farmed through generalisation fro facts by induction {p.127} this si known as the Positivist Historiography. Comte proposed that there should be a new science called sociology, which was to begin by discovering the facts about human life and then go on to discover the causal connexions between these facts {p.128} the 19th century historians accepted the first afct but rejected the second the discovery of general laws {p130}. In engalnd F.H.Bradle wrote in 1874 ‘The pre supposition of Critical History@ what the critical historian has to do is to decide whether the persons whose testimony he is using were on this or that occasions judging correctly or erroneously {p.137}^{xli}

Collingwood stated that ‘every historian would agree , I think that history is a kind of research or enquiry’ idea of history, p.9.

Collingwood Richard *Essays in the Philosophy of History* University of Texas:1967.

The philosophy of history therefore is the study of historical thinking, not only the psychological analysis of its actual procedure but the analysis of the ideal which it sets before itself^{xlii} Philosophy is thinking about the world as a whole, to study the nature of selected parts of the world is to be scientist; to study its nature as a whole is to be philosopher.^{xliii} If there is to be a philosophy of history, history must be something more than a trade or amusement, it must be universal and necessary human interest.

At bottom the attempt to construct a universal history failed , because it involved confusion between history and science, they are both forms of knowledge, involving observation and thought and requiring highly developed technical methods. In science the individual fact is of importance only so far as it illustrates a general law, whether Newton's apple really fell or not is not important as long as we grasp the Newton's law of gravitation. In history, the opposite is true, the individual fact is the end and general law is of importance only so far as it enables us to determine the fact. {p.133} leaflet No.79, p.133.

Dray William, *History as Re-Enactment R.G. Collingwood's idea of history*. Oxford University , 1995.

The first task is to set out in a little detail what Collingwood means when he insists that historical understanding requires a re-enactment of past experience or a rethinking of past thought.^{xliv} The re-enactment doctrine was first expressed in Collingwood's lectures in 1928...auditor reconstructs it mentally or at least follow a present performance

Martin Rex. *Historical Explanations re-enactment and practical inference*. London: Cornell, 1977.

One of my principal concern in this study is to determine whether universal hypothesis are logically required by the explanations which historians and other social scientists give of human actions, and whether their use would commit us to accepting some versions of universal regularities in mind and behaviour- in particular that version provided in the uniformity conception of human nature {p.21}

International Relations, an Essay

International relations is clearly not a subject in the ordinary sense of the word....it is not a single subject but a blend of subjects, law, history, economics, political science and geography³⁸. Theory, is derived from Greek 'to look out' at , or ' to watch'.³⁹ There are many theories of International relations but broadly they can be classified as Normal or Normative Theory, the Realist Theory given by Morgenthau in 1952 describes 'interest as power' which in this means national interest but it is equally difficult to describe what do national interest stands for, Morgenthau , himself goes to explain that National Interest have two elements, one that is logically required and in that sense necessary and the one that is variable and determined by circumstances.⁴⁰

³⁸ N.D.Palmer & H.C.Perkins, ed, *International Affairs, the World community in Transition*, second edition, {Stevens & Sons, London, 1957} , p-XII.

³⁹ Abdul Said, ed, *Theory of International Relations the crisis of Relevance* {Prentice Hall, New Jersey 1968} p-43

⁴⁰ Stanely Hoffman, ed, *Contemporary Theory in International Relations* { Prentice, new Jersey, 1960} p,32, 73.

Man by nature is timid and peaceful and at the least danger his first reaction is to flee, he only fights through the force of his habit and experience. Honour, interest, prejudice, vengeance all those passions which make him brave. Danger and death are results of state of nature, there is no war between the man it is only between the states⁴¹ wrote Jean-Jacques Rousseau {1712-1778}. Another philosophical view as expressed by Emmerich De Vattel {1714-1767} revolves around two principles, first one declares that 'regular war as regards its effects must be accounted just on both sides' and second principles govern whatever is permitted to one because of the state of war is also permissible to the other⁴².

There exists two **models of statehood**, one known as Machiavellian model in which the sole aim is to enhance the power of a state irrespective of morality the second is known as Stateman model in which due regard is given to the law, justice and fact that one course which affects the good of majority is the most suitable.⁴³

State & Nation, state is defined as 'anybody of people occupying a definite territory and political organised under one government'⁴⁴ where as nation is defined as 'any aggregation of people having like institutions and customs and a sense of social homogeneity and mutual interest'.

Ernest Renan stated in 1882 that that it is not only the common language but the fact that having accomplished great things in past the wish to accomplish the great things in future constitutes a nation. Thus a state may be composed of many nations⁴⁵. There are categories of states like, strong state, weak state, failed state, coherent state, multi national state {state comprising of two or more nations}, multi state nation { nation whose members live in two or more states}⁴⁶

Sovereignty. No word is used in political science with greater meanings of word than sovereignty, 'few political conceptions have been the subject of so much discussion among us in last 100 years' professor Methwin,⁴⁷. It is often described as the supreme power over citizens and subjects without restrained by law.⁴⁸ Stated by Jean Bodwin {1530-1596}.

⁴¹ M.G. Forsyth edited, The theory of International Affairs selected texts from Gentilli to Traitschke {George Allen, London, 1970}, pp, 167-170.

⁴² M.G. Forsyth edited, The theory of International Affairs selected texts from Gentilli to Traitschke {George Allen, London, 1970}, p 110.

⁴³ Stanely Hoffman, ed, Contemporary Theory in International Relations { Prentice, new Jersey, 1960} pp, 15-16

⁴⁴ Abdul Said, ed, Theory of International Relations, the crisis of Relevance {Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1968} p-2.

⁴⁵ Abdul Said, ed, Theory of International Relations, the crisis of Relevance {Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1968} p-13. Stated by Hans Morgentahu.

⁴⁶ Mark armstatz, International Conflict & Co-operation, an introduction to world Politics, {Mcgraw Hill, London,1999},p-31.

⁴⁷ Abdul Said, ed, Theory of International Relations, the crisis of Relevance {Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1968},p-25

⁴⁸ Mark armstatz, International Conflict & Co-operation, an introduction to world Politics, {Mcgraw Hill, London,1999}, p-28 also see Abdul Said, ed, Theory of International Relations, the crisis of Relevance {Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1968},p-25

Ideology. 'It is a cluster of ideas about life, society or government which originate in most cases as consciously advocated or dogmatically asserted. Social, political or religious slogans or battles cries and which through continuous usages and preachment gradually becomes the characteristics beliefs or dogmas of a particular group, party or nationality'⁴⁹

Aristotle kept the war separate from political philosophy, Plato declares that military science and theory of warfare form a part of art of citizenship referring here to skill in the use of arms⁵⁰. History is paramount in understanding the warfare, its causes are numerable, ranging from self defence, defence of property to ideologies; although certain thinkers tend to differ for instance Hugo Grotius {1583-1645} considers those wars as just which are undertaken against those who have committed sin against the nature⁵¹ on the other hand Alberto Gentili {1552-1608} is of the opinion that religion is an individual matter and as such religious wars cannot be justified.

Thus one of the major difference in understanding the **Nature of War** is in its justification and there are always two opinions that exist that is why nations or humans go to war. On the other hand apart from religious causes there are boundaries and Frontier disputes which have compelled the nations to exercise this option. This kind of disputes can be classified in four broad categories. In the first one there existed no regional boundary, neither delimited or demarcated and no mutually agreed treaty as well. The Anglo-Afghan wars 1839-1872 are the examples where there was no boundary between India and Afghanistan. It was finally agreed upon in 1893 under Durand Line agreement. In next category, there existed a boundary a defacto frontier either delimited in a treaty or map or even demarcated on the ground but the entire legitimacy is challenged by one party or the other. The Third Anglo-Afghan war of 1919 is a classic example of this kind. Pakistan – India war of 1965 over Rann of Kutch is another glaring example of this kind. In the third category there exists two rival delimitations sometimes deriving from different treaties, China – India conflict of 1962 falls in this category. Last is the type where a mutually agreed delimitation exists but dispute is about the demarcation on ground.⁵² Frontier dispute between Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi, it was initially agreed upon between the Ottoman and Britain in 1914 but later Ibn Saud rejected it and issue erupted in 1949.

Methods to resolve a conflict are, war, bilateral negotiations, good offices {efforts of third party to resolve issue}, mediation which is request by both parties to a third party, arbitration and finally judicial settlement⁵³.

Laws of Nation. There are three types of such laws, first is known as Voluntary Law, second is called Conventional law and customary law is the third category⁵⁴.

⁴⁹ Abdul Said, ed, Theory of International Relations, the crisis of Relevance {Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1968}, p-82 as stated by Deotutt Le Tracy {1754-1836}

⁵⁰ M.G. Forsyth edited, The theory of International Affairs selected texts from Gentili to Traitschke {George Allen, London, 1970}, p - 18

⁵¹ Ibid, p-73.

⁵² Evan Luard Edited, The International Regulations of Frontier Dispute {Thames, London, 1970} p-16.

⁵³ Evan Luard Edited, The International Regulations of Frontier Dispute {Thames, London, 1970}, pp, 24-29

⁵⁴ Pierre Renouvin & Jean Baptiste Duroselle translated by Mary Ilford ' Introduction to the History of international Relations { Praeger, London, 1967} p-110

ⁱ Polybius *The Histories* translated by Robin Waterfield .{London: Oxford,2010.}

ⁱⁱ Polybius in introduction pIX.

ⁱⁱⁱ Polybius,p.1

^{iv}James Breasted, *The Conquest of Civilisation*. Edited by Edith Ware, {NewYork: Literary Guild of America,1938},p.201.

^v**Benedetto Croce,, *History,its Theory and Practice*, trans. Douglas Ainslie .{NewYork:Russell,1960},p-12.**

^{vi}FerdinandBraudel,. *On History* trans. Sarah Matthew . {University of Chicago,1980}.,p-64.

^{vii}GrahamWatts,. *The Learning of History* . {London : Routledge & Kegan,1972},p-41.

^{viii} Edward Carr . *What is History ?* {New York: Alfred Knopf, 1964},p.54.

^{ix} Kurt Raflaub, & Nathan Rosenstein, Ed. *War and Society in the ancient and Medieval World, Asia, the Mediterranean, Europe and Mesopotamia* { London: Centre for The Hellenic Studies, trustees for Harvard University,1999},p.9.

^x Bernhard Maier, *The Celts a History from the Earliest times to the Present*, trans Kevin Windle, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University,2000.

^{xi} Anne Ross, *Everyday life of the Pagan Celts*. {London: Putnam,1956},p.54.

^{xii} Webster Hutton, *Ancient Civilisation*, {Chicago, Heath,1931},p.29.

^{xiii} Webster Hunt,*Readings in Ancient History*{Boston, Heath,1913},p.147.

^{xiv} H.G.Wells *A short History of the World*{NewYork: Doubleday, 1971{1940},p.3

^{xv} Lester Stephen . *Probing the past a guide to the study of and teaching history*.{Boston: Allyn & Bacon. 1974},p.5.

^{xvi} Arnold Jhonson,. *The Historian and historical Evidence*{NewYork: Charles Scribner 1926},p.33.

^{xvii} Louis Gottschalk *Understanding History* {NewYork: Alfred Knopf,1969},p.10.

^{xviii} <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~HYPER/TURNER/> American Frontier , a thesis written by Ted Turner in 1890.

^{xix} <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~HYPER/TURNER/> American Frontier , a thesis written by Ted Turner in 1890.

^{xx} Micheal Bently,*Modern Historiography an Introduction* {London:Routledge,1999},pp,1-44.

^{xxi} Ibid,p-87.

^{xxii} Ranke, Leopold. ‘The Historians Task’ in *The Secrets of World History selected writings on the art and science of History*, ed and trans, Roger Wines. {New York: Fordham University Press,1981},p

^{xxiii} Kojin Karatini. *History and Repetition* ,ed. Seiji M.Lippit {NewYork: Columbia University,2012}.

^{xxiv}**Karl Marx. *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte*.Chapter 1,p-10.**
<http://www.marx2mao.com/M&E/EBLB52.html>

^{xxv} Karl Jaspers, *The Origins and Goal of History* ,{NewHaven: Yale University,1953},I.

^{xxvi}William Edward Harpole Lecky, *Historical and Political Essays* {New York: Freeport, 1970 {1908}}, pp. 1-9.

^{xxvii}Alan Munslow, *A History of History*, {London: Routledge, 2012}, pp. 37-44.

^{xxviii}Lynn Hunt, *Writing History in Global Era* {New York: Norton, 2014}, p. 2.

^{xxix}*Ibid*, p. 14.

^{xxx}Lord Edward Acton, Review on the Thesis of Mr Buckle's *History of Civilisation in England* first published in *Rambler* 1858, *Essays in the Liberal Interpretation of History*, ed. William McNeill. {Chicago: University Press, 1967}.

^{xxxi}C.V. Wedgwood. *The Sense of past, Thirteen Studies in the Theory and Practice of History* {New York: Collier, 1960}.

^{xxxii}Marc Bloch *The Historian Craft*, translated. Peter Putnam. {New York: Alfred Knopf, 1963}.

^{xxxiii}Herbert Fisher *Studies in History and Politics* {New York: Freeport, 1967 {1920}}. P-13.
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^{xxxiv}Hans Kohn, *Reflections on Modern History, The historian and human responsibility* {Toronto: Van Nostrand, 1963}.

^{xxxv}Hegel George Wilhelm Friedrich. *The Philosophy of History* translated Sibree, J.. {New York, The Colonial Press, 1899. First Edition 1841}, p-i.

^{xxxvi}Immanuel Kant {1724-1804} '*On History*'^{xxxvi}, edited by Lewis White Beck, translated by Lewis White Beck and Robert Anchor and Emil L. Fackenheim {New York: Bobbs Merrill, 1963}.

^{xxxvii}Karl Raimund Popper *The Poverty of Historicism*^{xxxvii} {London: Routledge & Kegan, 1957}

^{xxxviii}*Ibid*, p-17.

^{xxxix}*Ibid*, pp. 22-26

^{xl}*Ibid*, p. 121.

^{xli}Richard Collingwood *The idea of History* {Oxford: 1956}, p-137.

^{xlii}Collingwood Richard 'The Nature and aim of a Philosophy of History' first published in 1924-1925 in *Essays in the Philosophy of History* {University of Texas: 1967}, p. 36.

^{xliii}*Ibid*, the Philosophy of History, leaflet of historical Association No. 79, {1930}

^{xliiv}Dray William, *History as Re-Enactment R.G. Collingwood's idea of history*. Oxford University, 1995. P-